

ACC NR: AM6001741

- Ch. II. Short introduction on apparatus for measuring with testing machines--24
- Ch. III. Characteristics of measuring with testing piston hydraulic transmissions--
45
- Ch. IV. Laboratory stands for testing piston hydraulic transmissions--64
- Ch. V. Methods of testing piston hydraulic transmissions in steady or slowly altering
work regimes--79
- Ch. VI. Methods of simplified testing of piston hydraulic transmissions--106
- Ch. VII. Testing with energy regenerations--136
- Ch. VIII. Testing hydraulic transmission in dynamics--144

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 08Mar65/ ORIG REF: 040/ OTH REF: 003

ALL NRK: AM0001741

(N)

Monograph

UR/

Mal'ts, Lazar' Uriasovich

Testing marine piston hydraulic transmission gear with controllable pumps (Ispytaniya sudovykh porshnevых гидравлических передач; s reguliruyemyi nasosami) Lenin-grad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye", 65. 0151 p. illus. 1,750 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: marine equipment, hydraulic equipment, transmission gear, performance test, durability

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book presents tests made of piston hydraulic transmission gears with controllable pumps. The book covers various methods of determining basic parameters characterizing the work of hydraulic transmission, problems with the methods of conducting tests in conditions of steady and slowly altering work regimes, and reception of simplified tests for approximate estimate of transmission. Also, a short introduction is given on special tests with a nonsteady regime. The book is recommended for a wide group of technical engineers designing, producing and using piston hydraulic transmission gears.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Conventional symbols--4

Introduction--5

Ch. I. Short introduction on piston hydraulic transmission--8

Card 1/2

UDC:629.12.02-82

MAL'TS, Lazar' Uriasovich; STRAKHOVICH, K.I., doktor tekhn. nauk
prof. retsenzent; NIKITINA, R.D., red.

[Testing marine piston hydraulic transmission gear (with
controllable pumps)] Ispytaniia sudovykh porshnevykh
digravlicheskikh per'dach (s reguliruemymi nasosami).
Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 151 p. (MIRA 18:5)

Piston-Type Hydraulic Drives (Cont.)

SOV/5797

considerations concerning hydraulic-drive operation in a transient regime. Concise information on a piston-type hydraulic amplifier is also given. The author thanks Professor Konstantin Ivanovich Strakhovich and Professor Viktor Pavlovich Gur'yev. There are 9 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| From the Author | 3 |
| Introduction | 6 |

PART I. MACHINERY OF PISTON-TYPE HYDRAULIC DRIVES

| | |
|---|----|
| Ch. I. Basic Hydraulic-Machinery Parameters | 14 |
| 1. General equations | 14 |
| 2. Pump | 14 |
| 3. Hydraulic motor | 15 |
| 4. Hydraulic drive | 17 |
| | 20 |
| Ch. II. Rotary Piston-Type Hydraulic Machinery | 23 |
| 5. Output of a single-cylinder single-acting crank driven pump | 23 |

Card 2/6

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5797

Mal'ts, Lazar' Uriasovich

Pomknyye gidravlicheskiye peredachi s reguliruyemymi nasosami (Piston-Type Hydraulic Drives With Controlled Pumps) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1961. 210 p.
5300 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: V. P. Gur'yev; Reviewer: K. I. Strakhovitch, Professor;
Ed.: Yu. I. Smirnov; Tech. Ed.: L. M. Shishkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel concerned with piston-type hydraulic drives and may also be useful to students at schools of higher education and teknikums.

COVERAGE: The operation of piston-type hydraulic drives controlled through variable-delivery pumps is discussed. Attention is given to the following: arrangements and basic designs of pumps and hydraulic motors; the operating processes of these drives; fundamentals of calculating hydraulic-drive characteristics in steady and slowly-changing working regimes; and basic

Card [REDACTED]

MAL'TS, L. U.

Characteristics of Fluid Drives With Throttle Resistance

The author describes the manner in which graphs are constructed for the determination of the operational parameters of a fluid drive with throttle regulation for various loads on the piston of the drive. He uses the graphs to compute the velocity of the piston, the pressure and expenditure of the fluid, and the efficiency of the fluid drive. He extends these methods to several schemes of hydrosystems with varying numbers of cylinders. (RZhMekh, No. 6, 1955) Tr. Leningr. Voven.-Mekhan. in-ta, Mashgiz, No. 1, 1954, 121-130

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

L 04992-67 802(1) 30
ACC NR: AR6015981

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/65/000/010/G010/G010

AUTHOR: Mal'ts, E. L.; Matveyev, P. N.; Filadel'fina, N. A.

TITLE: Increasing the reliability of digital devices by methods of majority logic

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 10G67

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 41, 1964, 54-64

TOPIC TAGS: digital system, reliability, computer logic, computer component

ABSTRACT: A method of enhancing the reliability of digital devices is proposed on the basis of triple redundancy involving the use of quorum devices (QD) operating on the majority logic principle. Signals from elements (E) arrive at the input of QD. In the event of the failure of an E the information at its output differs from the information at the outputs of the other E. In such cases the redundancy system must implement the following functions: 1) estimate the E output signals according to the majority; 2) identify the malfunctioning E; 3) correct the output signal in the presence of a malfunction in E; 4) in the event that the malfunction is not unitary, disconnect the malfunctioning E; 5) replace the disconnected malfunctioning E with a free E from the reserve. A redundancy system with automatic switching of malfunctioning E is considered. 3 illustrations. V. L. [Translation of abstract]

Sub CODE: 09,12

Card 1/1

UDC: 62-507.019.3

L 25516-66 EWT(d)/EWP(l) IJP(c) GG/EE
 ACC NR: AR6008998 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/010/B011/B011

AUTHOR: Bessonov, A. A.; Mal'ts, E. L.

TITLE: Two-channel multiplying device with silicon-diode squarers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 10B96

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 41, 1964, 69-79

TOPIC TAGS: silicon diode, computer component, arithmetic unit

ABSTRACT: The two-channel multiplying device contains a divider (DIV) for the input voltage, which is proportional to one of the factors, the principal and complementary multiplying elements (PME and CME), and the summing element (SE). In the DIV one of the cofactors is divided into two parts -- principal and complementary. The main part of the voltage is applied to the input of the PME, where it is multiplied by the second factor. In the CME the complementary part of the voltage is multiplied by a factor k as well as by the second factor, after which the product is reduced by the factor k. The CME circuit contains two inverting amplifiers, a summing amplifier, and two squarers constructed in accordance with a circuit with virtually bounded diodes. The SE is an ordinary summing amplifier with two inputs, to which the products from the main and complementary multiplying elements are fed, and whose output produces the sought product. The described multiplying unit was tested by a mathematical simulation method using the MNB-1 computer. 4 illustrations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 200

UDC: 681.142.642.3/4

Country : USSR
Category: Forestry Forest Cultures.

K

Abs J. ur: RZhBiol., № 12, 1958, № 53501

russian olive (*Elaeagnus angusti folia*) has roots which, in the solonetz soil, reach a depth of 130 cm and on the light chestnut soil - 410 cm. It should be introduced as a matter of first priority for the melioration of the solonetz soils. The Siberian peashrub (*Carex arborescens*) dries out the soil bottom to a considerable extent with its powerful RS near the surface and therefore is undesirable for cultures; it does not justify itself as a soil protective plant either. -- M.S. Shalyt

Card : 3/3

Country : USSR
Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures.

K

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 12, 1958, No 53501

153 cm; on the light chestnut soil - 376 cm; the RS diameter was 7.0 and 11.4 m. This species, whose roots suppress the RS of the neighboring plants cannot be recommended as an accompanying species but, rather, only as the main variety. The roots of the maple on the solonetz soil penetrate to 107 cm in depth and on the light colored chestnut soil - to 270 cm; the RS diameter is 3.0 and 2.4 m respectively. It is recommended that one use this variety as an accompanying species (in particular for oak) and as a shrub variety on the solonetz soils. The golden currant with a RS rich in fibrous roots and which penetrates on the solonetz soils to 1.5 m is promising for these soils. The

Card : 2/3

K-43

K

Country : USSR
Category: Forestry Forest Cultures.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol. N 12, 1958, No 53501

Author : Mal'tanova, L.P.
Inst : Stalingrad Agricultural Institute
Title : A Study of the Root Systems of Tree and Shrub
Species in the Forest Cultures at Arshan'-Zel'mensk
Station of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Orig Pub: Sb.: nauchn. robot stud Stalingr. s.-kh. in-ta,
1956, vyp. 2, 78-84

Abstract: The root systems (RS) of several species were
studied in the forest cultures on the flatland
watershed part of Yergeni. In the case of the
Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), the depth of
root penetration on the solonetz soil reach

Card : 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR3010383

The mixture of PHC, CHC, C₆H₆ and C₆H₅CH₃ is analyzed at 65°, and the mixture of AHC at 115° in a column (400.0 x 0.4 cm) filled with the ester of pentaerythritol monochlorhydrin and valeric acid on brick (5:100), at a flow rate of the developer gas He or H₂ of 40 ml/min. The method is used for the analysis of industrial products of catalytic reforming, isomerization, demethylation, and extraction of AHC. The retention times of 21 hydrocarbons are given. B. Kolokolov

DATE ACQ: 23Sep63

SUB CODE: CH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

S/0081/63/000/015/0142/0143

ACCESSION NR: AR3010383

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 15G201

AUTHOR: Dement'yeva, M. I.; Fedchenko, G. S.; Mal'tinskaya, S. Sh.

TITLE: Analysis of paraffinic, cycloparaffinic, and aromatic hydrocarbons k
C₆--C₈

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Metody* issled. produktov neftepererabotki i neftekhim. sinteza.
L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1962, 162-169

TOPIC TAGS: Paraffin, hydrocarbon, cycloparaffin, aromatic hydrocarbon, gas
chromatography, liquid chromatography, chromatographic analysis

TRANSLATION: Techniques were developed for analyzing mixtures of paraffinic (PHC)
cycloparaffinic (CHC) and aromatic (AHC) C₅--C₈ by using gas-liquid chromatography,
and the influence of the quantity of the stationary phase and length of
the column on the efficiency of the separation was investigated. The C₄--C₇ PHC
are analyzed chromatographically at 55° in a two-section column (200.0 + 400.0 x
0.4 cm) filled with triethylene glycol α -butyrate on diatomaceous brick (3:10
and 2:10, respectively). at a flow rate of the developer gas He or H₂ of 20 ml/min.

Card 1/2

VISHNEVSKAYA, A.A.; MAL'THEVA, V.N.

Indexes for a prognosis (clinical and physiological) for insulin therapy for children and adolescents with schizophrenia. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psichonevr. inst. no. 201205-212 '59.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut psichiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR
(direktor - prof. V.M. Banshchikov), Moskva,
(INSULIN) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900032-6

DOROSHCHUK, V.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'TER, V.L., inzh.

Flow fluctuations at large thermal loads. Energomashinostroenie 9 no.
12:41-42 D '63. (MRA 17:1)

Heat Exchange in Tubes in the Presence of
Inner Heat Sources in the Liquid Flow 84310
S/170/60/003/009/001/020
B019/B060

Reichardt (Ref. 7), Muller (Ref. 5), and Poppendiek (Ref. 3), formulas
are given for the numerical computation of adiabatic wall temperatures
for $10^4 < Re < 10^6$ and $0 < Pr < 100$. Calculations made by the formulas
developed here are compared with such made by Poppendiek and with ex-
perimental data by Muller (Figs. 2, 3), and the agreement found is good.
Nikuradze is mentioned. There are 4 figures and 8 references: 2 Soviet,
5 US, and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1960

Card 2/2

84310

S/170/60/003/003/001/020
B019/B060*5.1230 - 1284 only**11.9200*

AUTHORS: Petukhov, B. S., Genin, L. G., Mal'ter, V. I.
 TITLE: Heat Exchange ^H in Tubes in the Presence of Inner Heat Sources in the Liquid Flow
 PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 9,
 pp. 3-9

TEXT: The authors start from the differential equation (1) which describes the steady flow of a liquid with uniformly distributed inner heat sources and a constant density of heat flow on the tube walls. They obtain formula (4) for the temperature distribution of a laminar flow. The lines calculated by (4) are graphically shown in Fig. 1. The authors also found the heat exchange coefficients to be proportional to the difference $t_w - t_{at}$. Here, t_w denotes the wall temperature when the tube is traversed by a liquid with inner heat sources, and t_{at} is the adiabatic wall temperature, i.e., the wall temperature at which there is no heat exchange between wall and surrounding medium. Based on results and data by

Card 1/2

MAL'YE, N.S., kand.med. nauk

Fangotherapy in diseases of the cornea. Oft. zhur. 18 no.4 :
238-239 #63 (MIRA 17#4)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

AZAROVA, N.S., prof.; MAL'TE, N.S., kand.med.nauk

Report on the work of the Crimean Ophthalmological Society for
1957. Oft.zhur. 13 no.8:498-499 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Predsedatel' Krymskogo oftalmologicheskogo obshchestva (for
Azarova). 2. Sekretar' Krymskogo oftalmologicheskogo obshchestva
(for Mal'te),
(CRIMEA--OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

RUD', G.Ya.; MALTABAR, V.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; UL'YANKIN, M.G.;
ANDREYEV, V.V.; FROLOVA, Zh.N.; REVENOK, I.D.

Mechanized continuous V-KS-100 production line for the processing
of grapes to brandy alcohol. Trudy MNIIP 4:3-12 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

LADYZHANSKII, I.A.; MALTABAR, V.M., kand. sellektsiokhoz. nauk; UL'YANKIN, M.G.

Efficiency of the technological progress in the manufacture of
brandy alcohol. Trudy MNIIIPP 4:124-133 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

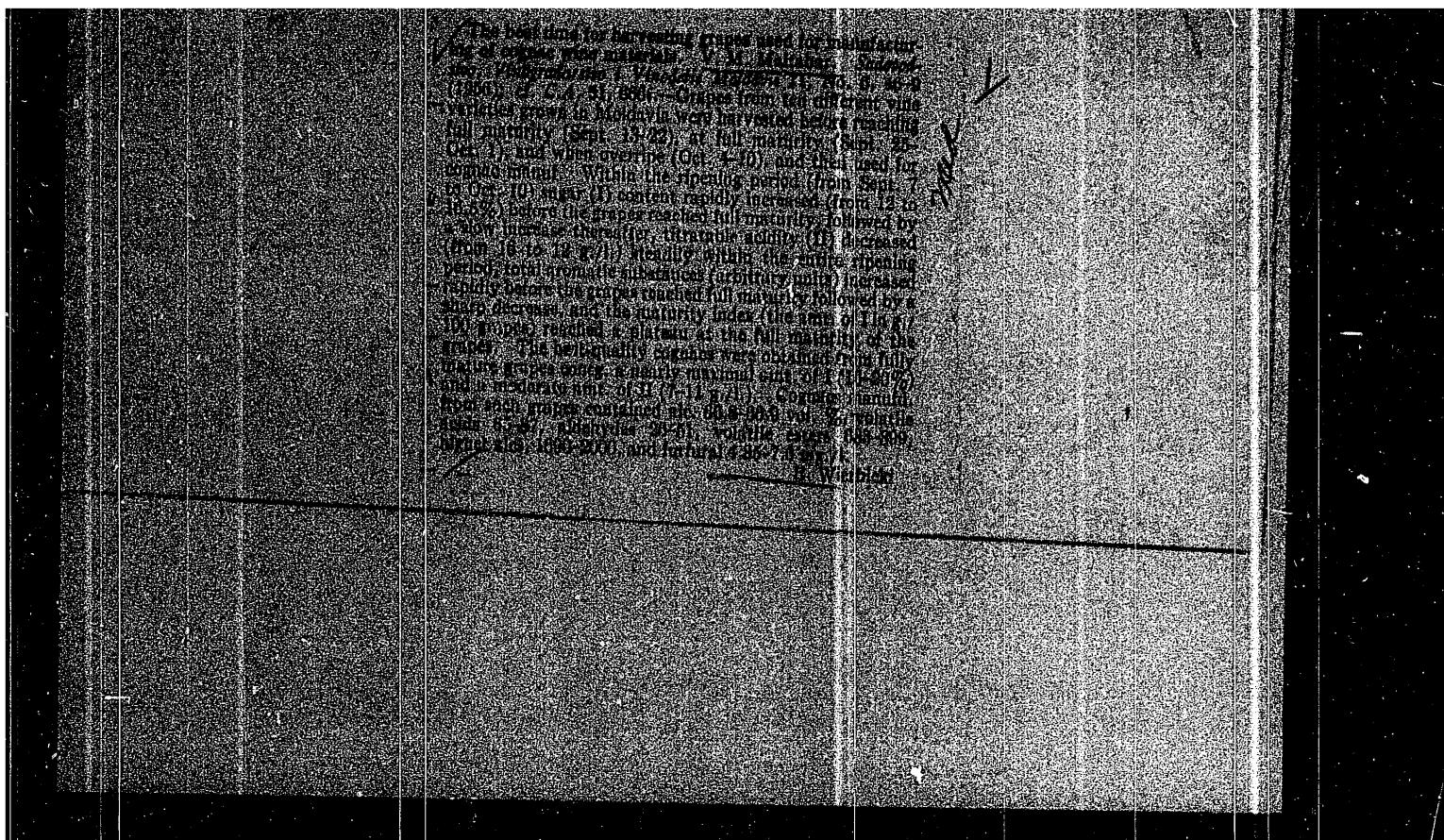
SHMILEVA, V.A., kand. biolog. nauk; KUDRITSKAYA, T.G.; MALTABAR, V.M., kand.
sci. skokhez. nauk

Stabilization of semisweet wines by means of stepped fermentation,
Trudy MNJIP 4:38-47 '64. (MIRA 13:1)

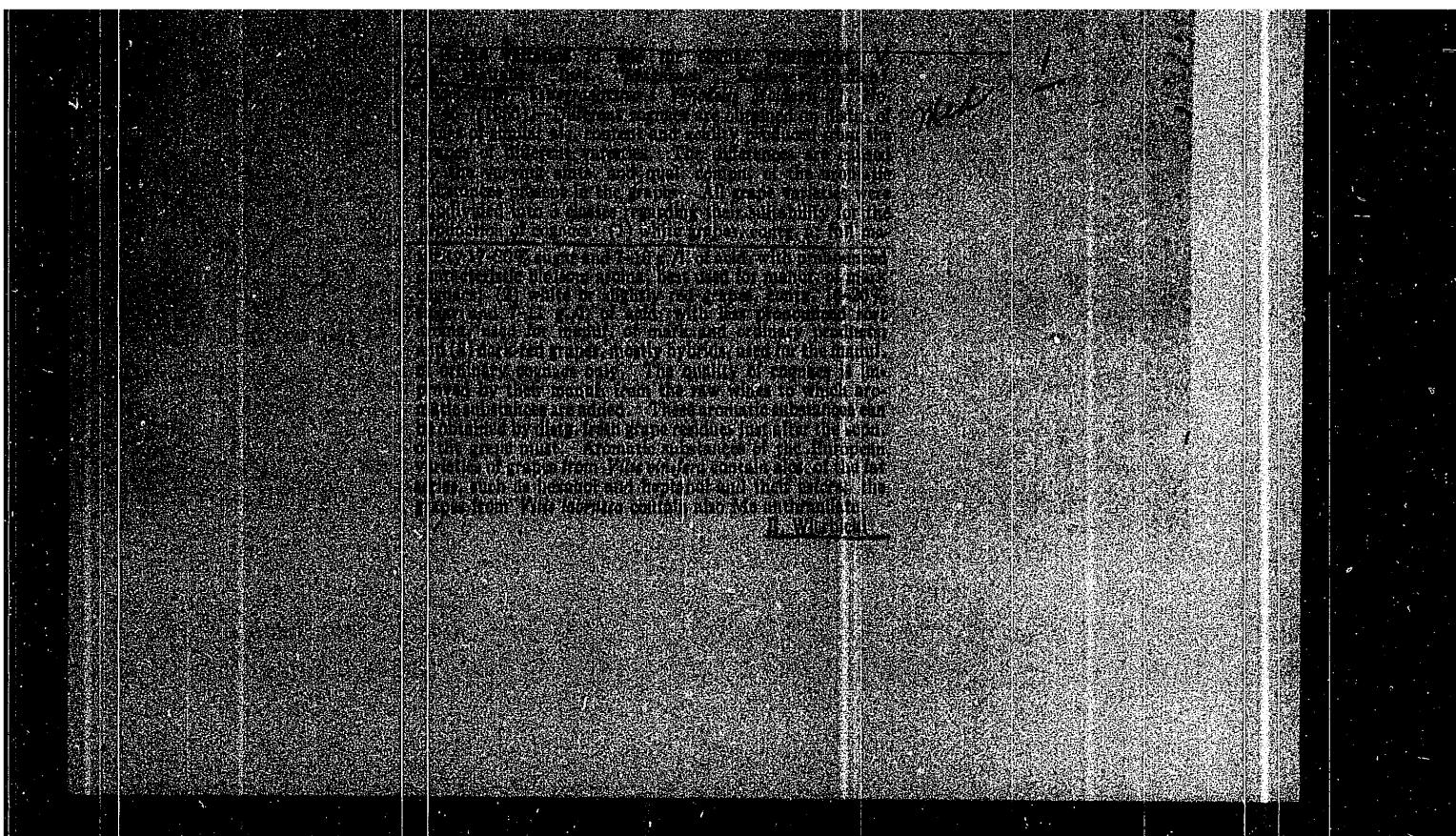
MALTABAR, Vasiliy Markovich; NUTOV, Lev Oskarovich; FERTMAN, Grigorij
Isaakovich; DZHANPOLADIAN, L.M., kand.khim.nauk, retsenzent;
AGABAL'YANTS, G.G., prof., spetsred.; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.;
SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Technology of making cognac] Tekhnologija kon'jaka. Moskva,
Pishchepromizdat, 1959. 239 p. (MIRA 1218)
(Brandy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900032-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900032-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900032-6

Engineering in Order to obtain degree
Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Odessa Agricultural Inst.
Kishinev, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in
Agricultural Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 6, 1956.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63595

Abstract: wine by 0.05%. Chalk takes up readily extraneous odors and taste and must be stored in closed containers, while old chalk should be thoroughly washed before use. Chalk is added to the wine as a powder, thick paste or slurry in water, by small increments and with efficient stirring. Between treatment and bottling the wine must be allowed to age for at least 6 weeks.

Card 2/2

MALTABAR, V. M.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation
Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63595

Author: Kalugina, G. I., Maltabar, V. M.

Institution: None

Title: Correction of Excess Acidity of Wine

Original
Periodical: Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1955, No 6, 45-46;
Moldavian

Abstract: To determine the amount of chalk required to lower wine acidity it is recommended to use organoleptic rating of 5 samples of treated wine after addition of chalk in amounts of 0.33 g/l to the second, 0.66 g/l to third, one g/l to fourth and 1.33 g/l to the fifth sample, with thorough stirring and allowing to stand for 24 hours. The first sample serves as control. The sample having the best taste is used as the basis in calculating the necessary amount of chalk for the entire batch of wine. Addition of 0.33 g/l chalk lowers the acidity of

Card 1/2

MALTAEV, V.M.

USSR.

The effect of the preparation of wine materials on the quality of cognac alcohols. V. M. Maltsev (Kirovograd C Branch, Inst. "Magich") ~~and E. Wierbicki~~ S.S.R. 13, No. 11, 24-8(1953).—In the case when the ale fermentation of must takes place in the presence of the grape pulp, the amts. of tannins and MoOH in the raw wine are increased. Cognac ales, prep'd. from such wines contain higher amts. of aldehydes, furfural, and MoOH and slightly less org. esters than in the case when the ale. fermentation of the must is performed after separ. of the grape pulp. Since in some instances the amt. of MoOH was as high as 10-200 mg./l. it is concluded that the prep'n. of raw wine materials by the ale. fermentation of must in the presence of the grape pulp is not desirable for the manuf. of good quality cognacs.
E. Wierbicki

Maltabar, Vinn.

free-harvested grapes contained more I and VI and less alc., the other constituents being nearly the same. The cognacs obtained from wines prep'd. from grapes of different maturities were practically of the same commn. as far as ECGF (65.2-69.81 vol. %), IV (18.45-21.0 g./100 ml.), and V (5.0-6.1 mg./100 ml. of dry alc., resp.). The difference being more in the grape-varietal nature than that of the maturity stage) are concerned; the amt. of VI was usually higher in the case of free-harvested grapes (168-192 as compared with 68-118 mg./100 ml. dry alc., resp., for the late-harvested grapes); usually more fusel oil was present (1.67 mg./100 ml. alc.) in the case of late-harvested grapes, since such grapes contain a higher amt. of pectines; such grapes yielded also a higher alc. amt. (about 35-36%) of cognac alc. During distn. the formation of VI takes place; relatively, there was 28.7% (free harvesting) and 37.3% (late harvesting) more VI in cognacs than in the corresponding wine materials; during the redistn. of the cognacs a further increase of 2.6 and 5.4%, resp., took place. The amt. of V is also increased (approx. 8-10%) during the distn. The quality of cognacs depends also upon the ratio of higher alcs. (VII)/VI, the ratio of 2/1 being the optimal. The amt. of VII in the cognacs investigated was 272-293 (free harvesting) and 227-63 mg./100 ml. dry alc. (late harvesting) and the ratio of VII/VI 1.59-1.02 and 2.25-3.34, resp. It is concluded that the best material for the manuf. of cognacs is obtained from grapes harvested at full maturity (when grapes contain the highest amts. of sugar and aromatic substances) and that there is no p.s. relation between the acidity of must or wine and the quality of the resulting cognacs.

R. Wiericki

MALTABAR, V. M.

USSR.

The effect of chemical composition of raw wine materials on the quality of cognac alcohols. V. M. Maltabar (Inst. "Magistrach," Kishenev Branch). *Vinodelite i Vinogradnaya S.S.R.* 12, No. 6, 22-6 (1952).—It is generally assumed that high-acid wines are particularly suitable for the production of high-quality cognacs. How far the wine acids contribute to the quality of cognacs was the purpose of this investigation. To a wine contg. alc. 8.2 vol. % titratable acidity (I) 8.1 g./l., tartaric acid (II) 4.025 g./l., from which free tartaric acid (III) was 2.19 g./l., volatile acids (IV) 0.60 g./l., aldehydes (V) 22.5 mg./l., pH 2.00, and volatile esters (VI) 139 mg./l., were added a necessary amt. of II or small pieces of marble to bring the I concn. to 11.75 or 1.85 g./l., resp., and the wine after standing for 8 days was again analyzed for its chem. compn. The addn. of II raised the II concn. to 7.05 g./l., mostly by increasing the concn. of III (4.03 g./l.), while the addn. of marble decreased the concns. of II and III to 0; pH changed to 2.74 and 4.70, resp. Upon alc. distn. there was no effect of the concns. of II and III present in the wine on the concns. of alc. (46-28.5 vol. %) and VI (150-152 mg./l.) of the distillate. The effect of I on must on the cognac quality was studied by harvesting the grapes at 4 different maturity stages, starting from a sugar concn. of 14% and a I concn. of 12 g./l. and ending at concns. of 22-32% and 6-8 g./l., resp. The raw wine materials obtained contained less I and III than the corresponding must; the wines obtained from

(over)

I. New technology of semisweet wines. V. M. Matukov
 (USSR, "Magazanik" Kishinev Branch). After being pressed from the grape stalks, were crushed and
 the pulp obtained was added to 80-100 mg. SO₂/l. in the
 vessels of 1500-2000-l. capacity) and let stand for 24-36
 hrs. with occasional mixing. After that the must was
 pressed out, 50-70 mg. SO₂/l. added, and the mix. was
 stand again for 12-16 hrs. at 10-15°. The ppt. formed on
 standing was discarded, to the supernatant alc. was added
 to the concn. of 3-4 vol. % followed by 1% pure culture of
 yeasts possessing lowered fermentative properties for sugar.
 When 6-8% sugar of the must was fermented the raw prod.
 uct was decanted, to another container with access to air) to another con-
 tainer with a simultaneous addn. of 50 mg. SO₂/l., when the
 sugar concn. reached 11% the product was filtered and the
 concns. of SO₂ and alc. brought to 150 mg./l. and 15 vol. %
 resp. The aging of the wine continued for 2 years; two
 times during the 1st year the wine was decanted; during the
 2nd year the product was clarified (end of March) and trans-
 fered to bottles (May), where it was kept for the addnl.
 restricted access to air to sterile bottles for distribution.
 The organoleptic and chem. characteristics of 5 different
 wines obtained from 5 native varieties of grapes grown in
 Moldavia are tabulated: alc. 14.7-15. vol. % sugar
 10.2-12% (sugar concn. of the grapes 42-24.5%), titratable
 acidity 0.2-0.6 g./l.; volatile acids 0.6-0.82 g./l.; tannins
 0.180-0.350 g./l.; total CO₂ 121-180; and free CO₂ 8-20
 mg./l., and sp. gr. 1.0326-1.0400. E. Wierbicki

200-2000 l. best. 10-15° 11% 150 mg./l. 15 vol. %
 "Magazanik"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900032-6

Quality determination of the test film is made by
the following procedure:
1. The test film is processed in the same manner as the
control film, and the resulting prints are examined
for the presence of any objectionable artifacts.
2. If no objectionable artifacts are found, the prints
are measured for density at the center of each
frame. The mean density of the prints is determined
from the measurements. The mean density is
then converted to a mean exposure value. This
exposure value is compared with the mean
exposure value of the control film. If the
difference between the two values is less than
one-half of one f-stop, the prints are considered
to be acceptable.

MALTAKAR, V. M.

Maltakar, V. M. - "A simple method of pasteurizing wine", Vinodeliye i vino-gradars two Moldavii, 1940, No. 6, p. 36-38.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Ietopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1940).

MALTABAR, P.I.

SHMUL'EVICH, I.L., inzhener; MALTABAR, P.I., inzhener.

Rapid mining of a lateral haulage drift. Shakht. stroi. no.8:25-27
(MIRA 10:9)
Ag '57.
(Mining engineering)

MALTABAR, P.I., Geroj sotsialisticheskogo Truda.

Mine builders of the Kirov Building Administration make efforts
for fulfillment of the plan. Shakt. etrol. no.8:7-8 Ag '57.
(Kirov Province. Mining engineering) (MLRA 10:9)

SHMULEVICH, I.L.; MALTABAR, P.I.

Rapid ventilating shaft sinking at Mine no. 22 in the Karaganda
Basin. Ugol' 31 no. 5:6-10 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kirovskoye stroyupravleniye.
(Karaganda Basin--Shaft sinking)

IVANOV, V.A.; MONINA, K.Z.; MALTABAR, L.N.

Comparative tests of ATS-4 and ATS-4M tank trucks for the
transportation of liquefied gas. Gaz. prom. 7 no. 3:31-33 '62.
(MIRA 17:8)

PROKOP'YEV, G.; MAL'TABAR, L.; SININA, V., red.; TEL'PIS, V., tekhn.
red.

[Viticulture in the seven-year plan of Moldavia] Vinogradarstvo
Moldavii v semiletke. Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo "Kartia Moldoveniako,"
1960. 78 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Moldavia--Viticulture)

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| COUNTRY | : | USSR |
| CATEGORY | : | Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. |
| ABS. JOUR. | : | RZhBiol., No. 43, 1958. No. 16-347 |
| AUTHOR | : | Protopolyev, I. S.; and others, et al. |
| INST. | : | - |
| TITLE | : | Orchard Cultivation and Viticulture in Ternovskiy Rayon. |
| ORIG. PUB. | : | Brezinoritul, v'yezdat' shi vinecitol Moldovey, 1958, No. 1, 48-50; Sadovnistsko, vino prilavtvo i vincieliye Moldavii,* 1958, No. 1, 46-48 |
| ABSTRACT | : | No abstract. |

* 1953, No. 1, 46-48

CARD: 1/1

150

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Country | : | USSR | M-8 |
| CATEGORY | : | | |
| ABSTRACT JOUR. | : | RZBiol., No. 19, 1958, No. 87270 | |
| AUTHOR | : | Yenin, T. K.; Maltebar, L. N. | |
| INST. | : | | |
| TITLE | : | A Variety Incorrectly Rated as Poor | |

ORIG. PUB. : Sadovodstvo, vynograderstvo i vinodeliye
Moldavii, 1957, No 6, 35-37

ABSTRACT : The French variety of grape -- Dyurif, was
incorrectly rejected by the Ukrainian Institute of Vini-
culture, since it was tested under dry conditions, while
it is adapted to river valley soils. Under the latter con-
ditions Dyurif produces very high yields (60-120 centners
hectare) since, due to fasciation of green shoots, the
bunches are formed not only at joints opposite a leaf, but
also between joints. The bunches are composite and branched.
Sugar content reaches 15%; the variety is resistant to
mildew.

CARD: //

VERDEREWSKIY, D.; VOLONTIR, I.; GLAZUNOV, K.; KOLESNIK, L.; LUKASHEVICH,
P.; MAGER, M.; MALTABAR, L.; ROMANOV, I.; KATS, G., red.;
BIZYUK, G., red.; MANDELBAUM, M., tekhn.red.

[Manual on viticulture] Kartia vitikultorului. Kishineu, Editura
de stat a Moldovei, 1957. 398 p.
(Viticulture) (MIRA 12:10)

MALTABAR, L. M.

"The Effect of Shaping and System of Cultivation of Woody Phylloxera-Resistant Grape Wildlings Under the Conditions Which Exist in Moldavia." Cand Agr Sci, Odessa Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education, Kishinev, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

BROUN, M.M., NAYDENOV, L.N., MALTABAR, L.M.

Viticulture - Moldavia

On the "Denevitsa" state nursery farm. Vin. SSSR 12 no. 13, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June ² 1958, Uncl.

YEFREMOV, Yuriy Konstantinovich; MAL'T, V.S., red.; KONOVALYUK, I.K.,
mlad. red.; KISELEVA, Z:A., red. kart; KOSHELEVA, S.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Along the paths of the Black Sea mountains] Tropami gornogo
Chernomor'ia. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1963. 403 p.

(MIRA 16:10)

(Black Sea region(Caucasus, Northern))--Description and travel)

TIKHOV, Gavriil Adrianovich, akademik; MAL'T, V.S., otv.red.; PUSHKOVA,
S.K., tekhn.red.

[Sixty years at a telescope] Shest'desiat let u teleskopa.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo detskoi lit-ry M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1959.
159 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR; Akademiya nauk
Kazakhskoy SSR (for Tikhov).
(Tikhov, Gavriil Adrianovich, 1875-)

MAL'T, B. A.

Rectifiers and amplifiers; a textbook. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva Goskinoizdat, 1949. 413 p. (50-27554)

TK7872.A5M3 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900032-6

MAL'SKIY, I. V. and GLEYZER, S.I.

"Coaxial Diaphragms", Radio, No. 3, p 41, 1950.

[.f.]
MEYERZON, T.I.; MAL'SKIY (Moskva)

In vivo diagnosis of ruptures of the heart. Klin.med. 37
no.8:131-136 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk
T.I.Meyerzon) 22-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.Ye.
Glinka).

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, complications)

MAL'SKIY, I.A.; KAPULLER, L.L.

Clinical aspects and pathological anatomy of chronic recurrent
nonspecific (Fiedler's) myocarditis. Sov.med. 20 no.5:50~54
Mys 1956. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz terapeuticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk
T.I.Meyerzon) gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.22 (glavnnyy vrach M.Ye.Glinka)
i patologoanatomiceskogo otdeleniya (zav.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk
N.N.Pokrovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. P.P.Dvizhkov) 5-y
gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(MYOCARDITIS,
Fiedler's, clin. aspects & pathol. (Rus))

STABNIKOV, Vsevolod Nikolayevich; BARANTSEV, Vasiliy Ivanovich;
MAL'SKIY, A.N., prof., retsenzent; LAZAREV, I.A., inzh.,
retsenzent; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., red.

[Processes and apparatus of food processing industries]
Protsessy i apparaty pishchevykh proizvodstv. Moskva,
Pishchevaiia promyshlennost', 1965. 390 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

DIKIS, Mikhail Yakovlevich; MAL'SKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; RABINER, N.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; STEPANOV, N.V., inzh., retsenzent; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., red.; SATAROVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Equipment of canning plants] Oborudovanie konservnykh zavodov. Izd.3., dop. i perer. Moskva, Fishchepromizdat, 1962.
468 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Canning industry--Equipment and supplies)

DIKIS, Mikhail Yakovlevich, prof.; MAL'SKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich,
dots.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
BUZYKIN, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; SKOBLO,
D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; KHTEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z.,
red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Machinery and equipment for canneries] Tekhnologicheskoe oborudovanie konservnykh zavodov. Izd.3., dop. i perer. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 539 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Canning industry--Equipment and supplies)

MAL'SKIY, A.N.

Change in the moisture content of vegetables taking place during
the frying process. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tek.
no.2:115-122 '60.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchевой и kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti, kafedra protsessov i apparatov pishchevykh
proizvodstv.

(Vegetables--Drying)

MAL'SKIY, A.N.

Excess pressure in vegetables during cooking. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; pishch.tekh. no.3;140-145 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'-
noy promyshlennosti. Kafedra protsessov i apparatov pishchevykh
proizvodstv.

(Vegetables)

MAL'SKIY, A.N.

Oxidation of oil during the drying of vegetables and fish.
Kons, i ov. prom. 13 no.6:16-18 Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholedil'noy
promyshlennosti.
(Oils and fats, Edible) (Oxidation)

MAL'SKIY, A.N.

Effect of preliminary processing of raw products on the absorption
of oil during browning. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.2:6 F '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.

(Cookery (Vegetables))

MAL'SKIY; A.N.

MAL'SKIY, A.N.; MARKH, A.T.

Training of engineers. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.10:20-21 0 '57.
(MIRA 11:1)
1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
(Odessa--Technical education) (Canning industry)

Mal'skiy, A. V.)

USSR/General Problems. Methodology. History. Scientific A
Institutions and Conferences. Instruction.
Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scien-
tific Documentation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 6837
Author : A. Mal'skiy, V. Chaykovskiy, L. Mel'tser,
Inst : S. Chuklin
Inst : Odessa Technological Institute of Food and
Refrigeration Industries
Title : Odessa Technological Institute of Food and
Refrigeration Industries
Orig Pub : Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1957, No 3, 32-33
Abstract : To the 40th anniversary of the Great October
Socialist Revolution. A general review of tui-
tion and scientific activities.

Card 1/1

MAL'SKIY, A-N

Investigation of filter-press operation in the filtration of
grape must and wine through a layer of green clay. A. N.
Mal'skiy and T. Ya. Rosenbaum. *Trudy Odessk. Tekhnol.*
Prom. Pitshekov i Kholodil. Prom. 5, No. 2, 71-9 (1953);
Referat. *Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 4912. — Filtration conditions
at various stages were detd. The results are tabulated.
M. Hirsch

Mal'skii. A. N.

Canning plants machinery. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1953. 540 p. (54-42747)

TX603.D57

1. Canning and preserving - Apparatus and supplies.

I. Mal'skii, A. N.

MAISKI, Z.

Blood sugars in peptic ulcer before and after gastric resection. Polski
przegl. chir. 24 no.3:387-402 May-June 1952. (CMLL 23:4)

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic (Head--Prof. K. Michejda, M.D.) of
Krakow Medical Academy.

SEIDLER, Maksymilian; KOWALSKI, Edward; WEGSCHEIDER, Janusz; MALSKI, Michal;
BIENIASZ, Andrzej; SIERANT, Elzbieta; LESINSKA, Barbara

Painless labor. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.29:1329-1337 20 July 59.

l. (Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiechch A. M. w Krakowie;
kierownik: prof. dr Maksymilian Seidler).
(LABOR)

MALSKI, Leszek

31

1. "Mazuraw-Krakow. Przested Lekarski, Vol. 18, Ser. 2, No. 4, 1962
Wojciech KRAKOW. President Lekarski, Vol. 18, Ser. 2, No. 4, 1962
"Early Diagnosis of Multiple Sclerosis." Prof. Dr. M. WOJciech KRAKOW, Director of the Psychoneurology Branch (Central Neurological Institute) of the Psychoneurology Institute (Psychoneurology Institute), Prof. T. KULIGOWSKI, MD; pp 173-178 (English summary).
2. "Action of Antibiotics in Bacterial obstruction." Prof. Dr. A. M. DUKALSKA, C. LANGHANS, Director of Internal Diseases and Other Symptoms (Medical Clinic for Internal Diseases) at BYTEN (Director: Prof. Dr. J. KRAMCZAK or Dr. M. KRAMCZAK) and of the Medical Clinic (III Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych) at BYTEN (Director: Prof. Dr. K. GŁĘBICKI) and of the Medical Clinic (III Klinika Mikrobiologiczno-Higieniczna) at Research Office (Slaskie AM (Akademia Medyczna w Katowicach) Director: Docent Dr. M. H. ZABERZ-BRODZINSKI; pp 178-182. (English summary).
Prof. Dr. J. SZMIDASZEK; pp 178-182. (English summary).
Bogusław J. SZMIDASZEK; pp 178-182. (English summary).
3. "Prosthetic Treatment." Anna KOTULKA and Aleksander TEPKOWSKI of the First Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Medical Academy at Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. Tadeusz KOTULKA); pp 183-184. (English summary).
4. "Diagnosis of the Medical Academy at Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. S. LINDNER) and of the Polyclinic Specialized Clinic (Medical Clinic for Internal Diseases of the Medical Academy at Lublin (Director: Adjunct Dr. B. IANUSZOWICZ) at Lublin. (Polish summary).
Bogusław J. SZMIDASZEK; pp 182-188. (Polish summary).
5. "Most Frequent Errors in Clinical Diagnosis Resulting from Wrong Interpretation of the Diagnostic Findings." Jerzy ROBACZOWSKI, Director of the Medical Clinic (Medical and Female Diseases of the Medical Academy in Wroclaw (Director: Docent Dr. E. ROBACZOWSKI); pp 189-190. (Polish summary).
6. "Experiments of tumor diagnosis with the Schlieren Method." prof. dr. med. Leszek MALKOWSKI and Bogusław OLECHOWSKI of the Institute of Pathophysiology and Disease (III Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych) of the Medical Academy in Krakow (Director: Prof. Dr. J. M. ALKSZEWICZ); pp 190-193. (Polish summary).
7. "Intrusive Action of Preparation 1-193 (Formal). Prof. Dr. Stefan KEPKA, Andrzej KASPRZAK, Janusz KUDRAT, Professor in Faculty of Biomedicine and Anna BUDRY, Professor in Faculty of Medicine, and Internal Diseases of the Second Clinic of Internal Diseases of the Medical Academy at Odzianka (Director: Prof. Dr.

Molski, Leszek;

BILEK, Mieczyslaw; FORYS, Stanislaw; KALCZYNKI, Jerzy; LECZYCKA, Maria;
MAŁSKI, Leszek; SWIECHOWSKA, Walentyna

Preventive vaccination against influenza in Krakow during 1954-
55. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 10 no.2:121-126 1956.

1. Z Wojewódzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Krakowie.
(INFLUENZA, prevention and control,
vacc. in Poland (Pol))

MALSKI, K.

POLAND/General and Special Zoology. Institute

p.2

abs tour : P.M. Skur - Biol., No 15, 1954, 6/23/46

Author : Malski, Krzysztof

Inst : "

Title : Silvanian species of the Chilidae genus

Orig pub : Polskie pismo entomol., 1956 (1957), 26, 31-25,
233-249

Abstract : Systematic and realistic remarks on 34 species of
the Silvanian chilidae of the Ch. section in
new to Central Europe. Bibliography on 40 titles.

Card : 1/1

USSR/Geophysics - Urals Committee
Geology *Deposits*

21 May 53

"Lower Namyurs on the Western Slopes of the Central Urals," N.P. Malskova,
Mineral-Geologic Inst, of Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR

DAN
"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR", Vol 90, No 3, pp 449-452

Gives the microfaunistic character of the deposits which contain typical
lower namyur goniatites, and establishes the stratigraphical positions of
goniatite layers in the section of the lower carboniferous of the Urals.

Presented by Acad D.V. Nalivkin 9 Mar 53.

MAL'SKAYA, R.V.

Radioactivity of underground waters in the Western Ukraine.
Geokhimia no. 12:1487-1490 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kompleksnaya tematicheskaya partiya, trest "L'vovneftegazrazvedka". Submitted November 18, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900032-6

MAL'SKAYA, R.V.

Ratio between the gravity of petroleum and the sulfate
content of underground waters. Neft. i gaz. prom. 3:18-20
Jl-S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MAL'SKAYA, R.V. [Mal's'ka, R.V.]; MYSHKIN, L.P.

Chemistry and genetic types of iodine- and bromine-containing waters in the cis-Carpathian region. [Pratsi] Inst. geol. nauk AN URSR. Ser. hidrogeol. and inzh. geol. no. 9266-13 1(3) (MIRA 1987)

MALSKA-WANIEWSKA, Izabella; LISIECKA-ADAMSKA, Halina

Mass x-ray examination of the stomach and duodenum in diabetic patients. Pol. arch. med. wewnetr. 35 no.9:1355-1358 '65.

1. Z Pracowni Rentgenowskiej Ośrodka Onkologicznego w Łodzi (Kierownik: dr. med. I. Małska-Waniewska) i z I Kliniki Chorób Wewnętrznych AM w Łodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. J.W. Grott).

MALSKA-WANIĘWSKA, Izabella

Osteogenic reactions in chronic progressing rheumatoid arthritis.
Pol. przegl. radiol. 29 no.2:119-128 Mr. Ap '65

1. Z Zakladu Radiologii Akademii Medycznej w Lodz (Kurator: doc.
dr. med. L. Mazurek).

MAISKA-WANIEWSKA, Izabella

Radiological observations on hand bones in 200 patients with
rheumatoid arthritis. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.23:840-841 7 Ja '65.

1. Z Wojewódzkiej Poradni Reumatologicznej woj. łódzkiego i
z Pracowni Rentgenowskiej Ośrodka Onkologicznego w Łodzi
(Kierownik Pracowni: dr. med. I. Małska-Waniewska).

LISIECKA-ADAMSKA, Halina; MALSKA-WANIEWSKA, Izabella

Disabling changes in chronic progress.v: rheumatism (arthritis
mutilans). Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.8:1093-1098 '64.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi
(Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. J.W. Grott) i z Zakładu Radiologii
Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi (Kierownik: vacat; kurator:
doc. dr. med. I. Mazurek).

MALSKA-WANIECKA, Izabella

Early radiological sign of chronic progressive rheumatism.
Reumatologia (Warsz.) 2 no.4:365-369 '64

I. Z Zakladu Radiologii Akademii Medycznej w Lodzil (Kurator:
doc. med. I. Mazurek).

MALSKA-WANIEWSKA, Izabela; GORZINSKI, Czeslaw; BRAUNER, Gerard.

The value of dulcolax in the preparation of patients for urography. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.43:1605-1606 21 0'63.

1. Z Zakladu Radiologii AM w Lodzi (kierownik, wacai, kurator: doc.dr.med. L.Mazurek) i z Oddzialu Urologicznego Państwowego Sanatorium P/gruzlicznego w Tuszyku (ordinator: doc.dr.med. L.Mazurek).

*

MALSKA-WANIEWSKA, Izabela; PETERSON, Zbigniew

On peptic ulcer of the greater curvature of the stomach.
Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.41:1535-1538 7 0 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Radiologii AM w Lodzi; kierownik - vacat; kurator:
doc. dr med. L. Mazurek.

(RADIOGRAPHY) (STOMACH NEOPLASMS)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL) (STOMACH ULCER)

CHMAY, Maria; MALSKA-WANIEWSKA, Izabella

On the problem of diagnostic difficulties in polypi of the pyloric part of the stomach with prolapse into the duodenal bulb. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.25:953-955 19 Je '61.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Lodzi; kierownik: prof. W. Tomaszewicz i z Zakladu Radiologii A. M. w Lodzi; p.o. kierownika: dr med. W. Kuzma.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS diag) (POLYPI diag)

MALSKA-WANIEWSKA, Izabela

A case of scapular fracture after electric shock. Polski przegl.
radiol. 24 no.6:365-368 N-D '60.

l. Z Zakladu Radiologii AM w Lodzi p.o. Kierownika: dr med.
W.Kuzma.

(SCAPULA wds & inj)
(ELECTRICITY)

MALSHKIN, O. M.

USSR/Engineering - Fuel swirl caps

Card 1/1 : Pub. 12 - 8/16

Authors : Malshkin, O. M.; Molchanov, A. P.; and Shechurov, S. A.

Title : Fuel swirl caps of a new design, for combustion chambers of the D-35 engine

Periodical : Avt. trakt. prom. 8, 24-25, Aug 1954

Abstract : A description is presented of a new type of fuel swirl cap designed by the Scientific Automotive Institute, and produced by the Lipetsk Tractor Factory. Diagrams depicting the above mentioned component are presented, together with tables giving technical specifications.

Institution :

Submitted :

MAL'SHINSKIY, Arkadiy Arkad'yevich; ZUBKIN, A.A., redaktor; KANEVSKAYA, M.D.,
redaktor; BIAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Chemical weapons of foreign armies and defense against chemical warfare] Khimicheskoe oruzhie inostrannyykh armii i protivokhimicheskaya zashchita. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1957. 93 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Chemical warfare)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900032-6

MALSHINSKIV, A. A.

PROCESSES AND EQUIPMENT INDEX

Agents and methods of chemical attacks. A. Malashinskiv. Khim. i Charka 10, No. 4, 3-6, No. 5, 13-16 (1934); Chem. Zentr. 1934, II, 2341.—A review of chem. and artillery aids. W. A. Moore

ASW-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXONI STIBERIA

SEARCHED BY

STANDARD

<p

ACCESSION NR AM:008907

BOOK EXPLOITATION

s/

Dolgopol'skiy, I. M.; Labutin, A. L.; Lebedev, N. S.; Babayan, Sh. A.;
Mal'shina, L. P.

Ethylnol lacquer (Lak etinol'), Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1963, 66 p. illus., biblio.
Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed. Series note: Korroziya v
khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity*, vy* p. 19.

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, ethynol lacquer, chemical resistant plastic, protective
paint, acetylene hydrocarbon, acetylene trimer, tetrmeric acetylene

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes the methods of obtaining and using
ethynol lacquer as a film-forming substance in protective paints and grounds and
also as the base when making chemical-resistant plastics. The book is intended for
engineers and technicians specializing in the protection of equipment and metallic
articles from corrosion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction -- 6
Ch. I. Methods of obtaining and the properties of acetylene hydrocarbons -- 7

Card 1/2

L 17306-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005539

3

effect was noted when 2% of formaldehyde was added. At 5% of formaldehyde the rate of corrosion was 1700 times slower and constituted $0.002 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{hr}$. This concentration of formaldehyde cannot always be maintained in the production of synthetic rubber. For this reason, it is recommended that the apparatus for this process be made of copper. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Libadeva (All-Union Institute of Synthetic Rubber); NII monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, CH

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|------|----------|
| L 17308-63 | EWP(J)/EWP(Q)/EWT(m)/BDS | AFFTC/ASD | Pc-4 | RN/JD/WB |
| ACCESSION NR: AP305539 | S/0184/63/000/004/0028/0029 | | | |
| AUTHORS: Lebutin, A. L. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Mal'shina, L. P. (Engineer) | 65 | | | |
| TITLE: Corrosion of steels in mixtures of sulfuric acid and formaldehyde | 62 | | | |
| SOURCE: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1963, 28-29 | 18 | | | |
| TOPIC TADS: steel St. 3, sulfuric acid, formaldehyde, corrosion, inhibiting effect, steel 1Kh18N9T | | | | |
| ABSTRACT: Experiments on the corrosion resistance of carbon steel and chrome-nickel steel in mixtures of sulfuric acid and formaldehyde were conducted at the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institute. Polished plates 50x25x2 mm in size and made of steels St.3 and 1Kh18N9T were submerged in a 3% solution of sulfuric acid containing various amounts of neutral and copper-free formalin. The solution was heated to 20 and 100C. The results showed that an addition of 0.5% formaldehyde at 20C effectively inhibited the corrosion of carbon steel. Increasing the amount of formaldehyde diminished the inhibiting effect. At 100C the process of corrosion could not be prevented by further addition of formaldehyde. The same conclusions were reached for steel 1Kh18N9T, except that at 100C some inhibiting | | | | |
| Card 1/2 16 | | | | |

BOCHMANOV, D.V., inzh.; LABUTIN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'SHINA, L.P.,
inzh.; MONAKHOVA, K.S.

Synthetic materials in ship repair. Sudostroenie 22 no.7:56-
61 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair) (Protective coatings)

LABUTIN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'SHINA, L.P.; DMITRIYEVA, V.P.

Corrosion of steels in butyl acrylate and nitrile of acrylic acid. Khim.prom. no.5:373-374 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Steel--Corrosion)
(Acrylic acid)

Corrosion of steels in butyl...

3/064/62/000/005/002/002
B144/B138

slightly corrosive when boiled or agitated. Normally St.3 can be used; with high-parity products, however, Ni-Cr or Cr steels are recommended for precision parts. Further tests revealed that even corrosion-resistant steels are affected, if they are only in contact with the vapor. This can be prevented by greasing. 1Kh18N9T proved to be fully resistant. The polymerization was not affected. There are 4 tables.

Card 2/2

38427
S/064/62/000/005/002/002
B144/B132

16.8300

AUTHORS:

Lebutin, A. B., Candidate of Technical sciences,
Mal'shina, L. P., Dmitriyeva, V. P.

TITLE:

Corrosion of steels in butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1962, 67-68

TEXT: The studies were undertaken in connection with the production of rubber by emulsion polymerization of commercial butyl acrylate (I) (containing 1% of hydroquinone and 0.12-3.0% of acrylic acid) and 97% acrylonitrile (II). The corrosion of carbon steel Cr.3 (St.3), chromium steel A13 (Kh13) and Ni-Cr steel 1Kh18N9T (1Kh18N9T) was studied at room and working temperatures in the liquid and gas phases and at the interface. (I) St.3 can be used with standard I, but if the acrylic acid concentration exceeds 3% 1Kh18N9T should be used. In a 100-hr test at 98°C in aqueous solutions of acrylic acid (3.0-0.1% by weight) the corrosion rate of St.3 was from 4.88 to 22.55 mm/year, but 1Kh18N9T was resistant. Except for the Ni-Cr steel, agitation increased the corrosion rate. (II) Commercial II is neutral and noncorrosive, but becomes acidic and

Card 1/2

BERMAN, L.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; LABUTIN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FUKS, S.N.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'SHINA, I.P., inzh.; SHMUREY, K.S., inzh.

Rubberizing of the tube plates of a steam turbine condenser with
"liquid" hairit. Elek. sta. 32 no.7:6-10 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Steam turbines) (Neoprene)

KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; TSUKERMAN, N.Ya.; KARTSEV, V.N.; LABUTIN, A.L.; TRENKE,
Yu.V.; MAL'SHINA, L.P.; BOROVIKOVA, N.A.; KARELINA, G.G.; ROZHKOV, Yu.P.

Liquid najirit, a new type of chloroprene rubber. Kauch.i rez. 20
no.20:1-5 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Neoprene)

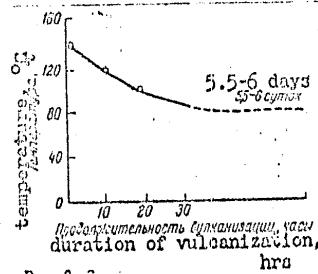
"Liquid nairite" - a new material for rubberizing

2754
S/13B/61/000/000/002/006
A051A129

testing period of one and a half years with the brass pipes and steel pipe boards coated with liquid nairite. K. S. Shmurey, O. P. Abolina, A. I. Konstantinova and G. A. Selivanovskaya took part in the work. There are 2 tables and 2 sets of graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kau-chuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev)

Fig. 2. Dependence of the vulcanization duration of the coatings made of liquid nairite on the temperature



Card 4/6

"Liquid nairite" - a new material for rubberizing

275d
S/139/61/003/003/002/006
A051/A129

to determine the resistance of nairite coatings under conditions of dry friction using the Grosselli-type machine. It is concluded that coatings of so-called crystallizing liquid nairite obtained in low-temperature polymerization are superior to other rubbers in their wear-resistance, excepting vulcollane, which has a unique resistance to abrasive wear. It was established that coatings of liquid oil nairite are superior to coatings of bakelite, polyethylene and caprone, when tested in rapidly flowing sea water. Tests have further shown that liquid nairite as a material for coatings will become widely used in industry in the next few years. At present tests are being conducted in the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean on propellers of fishing trawlers coated with liquid nairite for protection from corrosion, erosion and cavitation. Mechanical plants are testing steel covers of refrigerators and condensators coated with nairite. These were previously manufactured from non-ferrous metals. Certain chemical plants have installed diaphragm valves, the interior of which is covered with liquid nairite to prevent corrosion from acid solutions, alkali and salts. The possibility of using nairite coatings in various instruments as a means for preventing spark formation in percussion has also been revealed. Finally, it was established that these coatings can be used in certain constructions for hermetic sealing. At the Moscow TETs NO 12 a vacuum-condensator of a mass-produced 50 thousand kw steam turbine withstood a

Card 3/6

215th
S/132/61/000/000/002/006
A051/A129

"Liquid nairite" - a new material for rubberizing

and infra-red irradiation. It was established that the most suitable method was vulcanization by hot air. The physico-mechanical indices of nairite coatings vulcanized in air at various temperatures are given in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the relationship between the temperature and duration of the vulcanization. The most suitable temperatures of vulcanization in air are within the range of 100 - 142°C. It was noted that the liquid nairite coatings did not possess the proper adhesion to metal. Thus certain other adhesives or coatings ensuring better adhesion between metal and coating were sought. The best results were obtained with the following three materials: standard leuconate (organic base: n, n', n" - triisocyanato-triphenylmethane), chloronairite adhesive (organic base: chloronairite and nairite) and a primor, tentatively called epoxide primer (organic base: epoxide resin, chloronairite and nairite). The chemical stability and anti-corrosion properties of the vulcanized nairite coatings were studied. The conclusion was drawn that 1.2-mm nairite coatings in combination with a water-resistant coating applied three times can reliably protect metals from corrosion due to aqueous solutions of many acids, alkali and salts. The coatings were not resistant to the action of oxidizing agents, aromatic and halided solvents. Rubber coatings differ from varnish and plastic coatings by an increased resistance to abrasive wear. An attempt was made

Card 2/6

15.9201

4
27584
S/130/61/003/013/002/006
A0514A129

AUTHORS: Lekutin, A. L., Klebenkhiy, A. L., Tsukerman, N. Ya., Kartsev, V. N., Trenka, Yu. V., Mal'zhina, L. P., Borovikova, N. N., Karelina, G. G., Rozikov, Yu. P.

TITLE: "Liquid nairite" - a new material for rubberizing

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1951, 5 - 8

NOTE: The authors state that in the chemical destruction of "liquid" nairite, highly concentrated solutions can be produced which are applicable as a material for rubberizing. In the USSR a safer binary solvent, consisting of 2 weight parts of ethylacetate and 1 v.p. of gasoline is used in nairite adhesives. Experiments showed, however, that this solvent in "liquid" nairite is not suitable for many technical reasons. Better results were obtained in using a tertiary solvent consisting of 70% solvent, 10% turpentine and 5% n-butanol. The latter component does not dissolve the nairite, but facilitates the use of the brush for painting and good coating distribution. It was noted that film vulcanization from liquid nairite at 20°C does not show positive results. Thus various forms of thermal vulcanization were investigated: vulcanization with heated air, live vapor, hot water

Card 1/6

A new type of chloroprene rubber: liquid nairite 26988

S/138/61/000/005/001/006
A051/A129

English-language publications read as follows: Corros. Technol., 5, no. 4, 107 (1958); R. B. Seymour a. oth., Plastics for Corrosion Resistant Application, N.Y., 1955, 90; Rubb. a. Plast. Age, 39, no. 8, 684 (1958); Corros. Technol., 3, no. 3, 89 (1956).

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev)

Card 5/6

26988
A new type of chloroprene rubber: liquid nairite

S/138/61/000/005/001/006
A051/A129

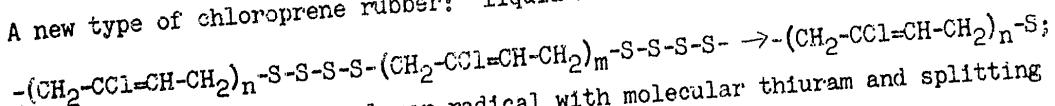
benzothiazol (captax)-diphenylguanidine (DPhG). To increase the activity of these agents, tetramethylthiuramdisulfide was added (thiuram D) or tetraethylthiuramdisulfide (thiuram E). Literature data indicate that active masticating agents of polychloroprene are the piperidine salt of hexamethylenedithiocarbamine acid or ammonium hexamethylenedithiocarbamate. The order of introduction of the agents plays an important role. The effect of the type and composition of the carbon black on the solubility of the rubber mixtures from "liquid" nairite was investigated. Only the thermal carbon black helps to retain complete solubility. Higher indices of relative elongation when filling with 100 w.p. and over are achieved with thermal carbon black. The composition and technology for preparing the rubber mixtures based on the "liquid" nairite with thermal carbon black as filler yielded highly-concentrated solutions (70 - 75%). These solutions are suitable for sealing various equipment by the same methods which are used in the case of dye and varnish coatings. Tests of coatings made of liquid nairite in experimental and natural samples in various industrial fields showed the expediency of using this product as a material for protecting the metal from corrosion, erosion, cavitation and also as a material for hermetic sealing. There are 4 tables and 21 references: 2 Soviet-bloc, 19 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent

Card 4/6

26988

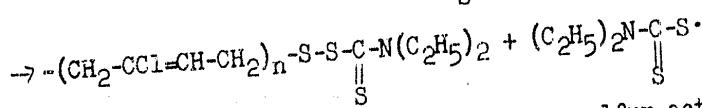
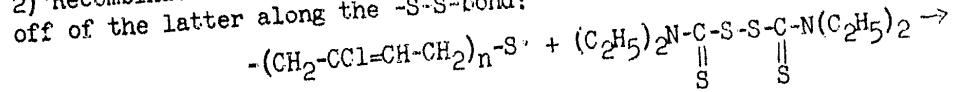
S/138/61/000/005/001/006
A051/A129

A new type of chloroprene rubber: liquid nairite



- $(\text{CH}_2-\text{CCl}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{S}-\text{S}-\text{S}-\text{S}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CCl}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_m-\text{S}-\text{S}-\text{S}-\text{S} \rightarrow -(\text{CH}_2-\text{CCl}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{S}$;

2) Recombination of the polymer radical with molecular thiuram and splitting off of the latter along the -S-S-bond:



Based on the outlined assumptions of the mechanism of the sulfur action during the process of chloroprene polymerization and destruction of the polymer under the effect of the chemical masticating substances, the conditions for producing low-molecular chloroprene rubber—"liquid" nairite were developed. The liquid types of nairite can be obtained on a typical apparatus. The sulfur can be introduced in the form of solutions in mineral oils as well as aqueous dispersions obtained in the presence of emulsifiers and protective colloids. It was shown by V. N. Kartsev, M. A. Gutman, G. G. Karelina, F. Ye. Berman, Ye. G. Malinovskaya, M. B. Shur at VNIIISK, no. 2389, 1951, that for mastication the most effective system is mercapto-

Card 3/6

26988
A new type of chloroprene rubber: liquid nairite

S/138/61/000/005/001/006
A051/A129

tive centers. Sulfurous compounds, such as mercaptane, thioacids, xanthogenesulfides, are widely used as regulators. When studying the action of n-tetradecylmercaptane, diisopropylxanthogenedisulfide and bisethylxanthogenedisulfide during the process of polymerization of chloroprene, it was established that with an increase in the concentration of the regulator the molecular weight of the polymer drops correspondingly and the plasticity of the rubber increases. It was assumed that the use of greater quantities of bisethylxanthogenedisulfide in the polymerization of chloroprene in emulsion decreases the molecular weight of the polymer and yields low-viscosity solutions of rubber. An attempt was made to produce low-molecular polychloroprene by polymerization of chloroprene in the presence of sulfur with subsequent destruction of the polymer. It was shown that the action of sulfur differs from that of other regulators. The effect of sulfur on the polymers of chloroprene is shown by the scheme: $-(CH_2-CCl=CH-CH_2)_n-S_x-(CH_2-CCl=CH-CH_2)_m-S_x-$, where $x=2-6$. The sulfur forms linear bonds in the polymer chain. With an increase in the bound sulfur content in the polymer the molecular weight of the polymer decreases in the subsequent interaction with thiuram from 600,000 to 280,000 with 0.3% of bound sulfur and from 300,000 to 43,000 with 1% of bound sulfur. The quantity of reacted thiuram increases respectively. The destruction scheme is given as follows:

- 1) The formation of free radicals under the effect of the thermal action or thiuram;

Card 2/6